

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly mailed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—No. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 124

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

at 8 P. M. PARISIAN VARIETIES.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT, at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
FAIRY, at 8 P. M. Fannie Davenport.
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.
at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WOODS' MUSEUM.
THE PHOENIX, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
MURRAY'S CIRCUS.
afternoon and evening.
at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
FARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LONDON ASSURANCE, at 8 P. M. Later Wallack.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Rigold.
MASONIC TEMPLE.
PROFESSOR CROWELL'S ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
BARNUM'S SHOW, at 2 and 8 P. M.
TONY PATON'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERREOL, at 8 P. M. E. E. Thomas, Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Howe.
GERMANIA THEATRE.
BEFAHRVOLLE WEGE, at 8 P. M.
CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETY.
at 8 P. M.
CHICKERING HALL.
MISS WICKHAM'S READINGS, at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
RETOUR DE LA COMPAGNIE, at 8 P. M.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.
NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with possibly light rain.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were firm until near the close, when rumors of fresh hostilities between trunk lines caused a rapid decline. Gold opened and closed at 112 7/8, selling meanwhile at 113. Money on call was supplied at 3 per cent. Government and railway bonds remain steady. Foreign exchange is firmer.

THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL has passed, and the effect will be to reduce the salaries of public officers in this city to the extent of at least one million of dollars.

THE USUAL INDIAN WARS are about to begin, but this time the tribes intend to fight each other. The Crows and Sioux are arrayed against each other, and our troops are endeavoring to enforce the peace.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.—There is a lively account elsewhere of the opening races of the spring meeting at Nashville. There were three events, and they were won respectively by Bathgate, Grit and Egypt.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA has made a brilliant success in Europe. This is Miss Emma Abbott, who last night appeared at the Covent Garden Theatre in "The Daughter of the Regiment," and met with universal favor.

THE RATES of railroad fare to the Centennial Exposition and of hotels in Philadelphia are explained in our despatches today. We hope the cost of living in that city will be as low as our correspondent expects.

TO-DAY the Georgia republicans hold their State Convention. The negroes, our correspondent says, have taken things in their own hands, and a majority of the delegates are colored. So it is not a question of the dark horse, but of the dark horses. Morton seems to be the favorite candidate.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.—We have good news by cable about the Centennial regatta. It is definitely ascertained that a representative crew of Cambridge will go to Philadelphia, and will also go to Saratoga, if the date is fixed for the beginning of August. Oxford probably will come also, and Mr. Rees deserves credit for his exertions, which have had so excellent a termination.

THE KING OF DROMEDRY is likely to find Great Britain ready to accept his invitation to Abomey and receive indemnity for his cruelty to British subjects in the shape of powder and bullets. The government intends to collect the fines with a fleet of armed vessels. Whether this aggressive act will frighten the King into better conduct will soon be known, for he has only a month of grace.

THE INVESTIGATION OF GENERAL SCHENCK took an exciting turn yesterday because of the production of the letters about which there was a question of veracity between the Minister and Mr. McDougal. Mr. Schenck "called" the latter gentleman, and yesterday he showed his hand. It is a strong one, and the effect was that nearly everybody got angry. General Schenck was so excited that he called Mr. McDougal's statement "a false lie," which is an unusual yet not altogether ungrammatical way of indorsing its truth.

Obituary—The Extradition Treaty with England.

The tenth article of the Ashburton Treaty comes to a violent death to-day, aged twenty-three years, five months and twenty-four days. A great deal could be said in praise of this defunct compact if we had space to trace its history, but the coroner's inquest must take precedence of a formal eulogy. It appears from a London cable despatch dated yesterday that the Foreign Office has given notice to the American embassy that Winslow will be released to-day, and his release on the extraordinary pretext offered in its justification will be such a plain violation of the treaty by one of the contracting parties as releases the other from its obligation. It is understood that the President will at an early day send a message on the subject to Congress with the correspondence which has passed between the two governments.

It is not difficult to forecast the action of Congress in so plain a case. The present is not, indeed, one of those grave occasions when the violation of a treaty rises to the importance of a *casus belli*, for it is neither such an injury to our rights nor such an affront to our dignity as would call for strong measures. On the other hand, it does not belong to that category in which the infringement of a treaty by one of the parties permits the other to regard the treaty as still in force and to limit its action to diplomatic remonstrance. The treaty is dead; and the only proper course for our government is to declare its release from the obligation of the compact in consequence of its violation by the other contracting Power. It is true, indeed, that this compact might have been terminated by the simple process of giving notice; but this might have been done at any time within the last twenty-three years by either government without any assignment of reasons, this mode of termination being provided for in the treaty itself. But in this case our government is of the opinion that the treaty has been violated, and its sense of dignity and just resentment requires it to proceed as it would in any other breach of an international engagement not yet grave enough to justify strong measures, nor yet trivial enough to be reconcilable with the continuance of the treaty. It does not belong to the Executive, but to Congress, to declare the abrogation of a treaty, and there can be little doubt that in the present case Congress will declare that the Extradition Treaty is no longer binding on the United States because it has been violated by the British government.

This inculpatory declaration will not tend to strengthen good feeling and cultivate sentiments of amity between the two countries; but no other course is consistent with our national self-respect. We cannot permit any foreign Power to play fast and loose with its treaty obligations at our expense. Our government sacredly keeps faith, and is entitled to expect the same scrupulous compliance with engagements on the part of other nations. To be sure, it will be no light matter for Congress to proclaim that the British government has broken faith, but it has no alternative consistent with national honor. If Secretary Fish has managed his side of the correspondence with skill the judgment of mankind may be safely invoked on this remarkable evasion of treaty obligations, and Congress will not hesitate to do its duty.

The treaty of 1842 has been in force for nearly a quarter of a century. During this long period there have been frequent demands for the surrender of criminals on both sides, and, until now, there has never arisen a question nor a breath of difference as to the meaning of the treaty on the point which has been so suddenly started by the British government. There have been repeated instances wherein Great Britain herself has demanded the extradition of criminals on one charge and has tried them on another. The sudden and extraordinary doctrine which she now sets up is an accusation against herself that she acted in bad faith in the instances here alluded to, for she has repeatedly done herself what she now contends that the United States have no right to do under the treaty. Her pretence that the act of 1870 exempts her from compliance with the treaty is absurd on two different grounds; first, because a municipal law cannot annul an international treaty, and second, because she never pretended that the act of 1870 had this effect until six years after its passage. If it really had this effect the British Parliament passed an act which was a breach of national faith, and the censure to be pronounced by our government is equally deserved, whether the violation of a solemn compact is committed by the Parliament or the Ministry, or whether the discredit is shared by both. The United States will hold Great Britain answerable for a plain breach of treaty obligation and leave her to distribute the responsibility as she pleases among the several branches of her own government. All we can look at is the fact that she has refused to execute the treaty in its plain meaning and the sense in which she herself understood it until we demanded the extradition of Winslow. It is believed that there are motives for this sudden freak which will not redound to the honor of the British government when they come to be exposed in detail. We have thrown out this suggestion before, and our contemporary the *World*, which takes a lively and very intelligent interest in this class of questions, advises Congress to investigate us and find out the precise facts of which we are in possession. We beg to remind the writer in the *World* of the excellent diplomatic maxim, *Poin de cede?* He ought to understand that there may be very good reasons for concealing both the details and the sources of our information, and we imagine that when the President shall have communicated to Congress all that Secretary Fish knows on this subject there will be no need of solving the great standing enigma of how the *HERALD* always finds out in advance all that is going on in the diplomatic world. The usual effect of the publication of diplomatic documents is merely to corroborate and authenticate the previous revelations of the *HERALD*.

The Winslow affair is a very plain case under the treaty of 1842. Forgery is specified in that treaty as one of the extraditable crimes. It is not disputed that, in Winslow's case, the demand was made in the proper form; it is not disputed that the proofs were sufficient; not disputed that the case is clearly within the stipulations of the treaty, nor that the obligation of the British government to surrender him is perfect, if he is to be tried for forgery and for that crime alone. But while admitting that the demand for his surrender is in strict accordance with the treaty, both in form and substance, the British government demanded a promise that he should not be put on trial for any other crime. Altogether apart from the treaty, it is a simple impossibility that this demand could be complied with. Had Winslow been surrendered, he would have been remanded to the jurisdiction of the State of Massachusetts, to be dealt with in pursuance of her criminal laws, with which the federal officers could not interfere without subjecting themselves to impeachment. In this country nearly all crimes are punished by State laws, and the great body of our criminal jurisprudence is quite outside the province of the federal government. This fact, when duly considered, will be found to shed a flood of light on the proper interpretation of the treaty. Of course the United States never stipulated to perform an impossibility. They never entered into an engagement to protect surrendered criminals against the operation of State laws, for they had no authority to do anything of the kind. No man understood this better than Mr. Webster, who negotiated the treaty; every Senator who voted for the ratification of the treaty understood it; Lord Ashburton and the British Ministry ought to have understood it, for it is one of the most obvious features of our political institutions that the jurisdiction of the separate States over crimes committed within their territory and against their laws is absolute and cannot be restrained by the federal Executive. It is wild and preposterous to contend that the United States ever made a treaty which either directly or by the remotest implication obligated the President to violate the constitution by interfering with the administration of criminal justice in the States. This argument alone crushes and demolishes the British pretence that our government stipulated in the treaty of 1842 that criminals should be tried only for the offence for which they are extradited. They could not have made such a compact without exceeding their authority and subverting the institutions of the country.

Tilden and Seymour.

The article which we copy from the *Utica Herald* proves, what perhaps needed no additional proof, that Governor Tilden's democratic enemies in this State are straining every nerve to belittle his prospects and create an impression that a majority of the delegates appointed at Utica will turn against him. The republican organ at Utica publishes a classification of the delegates, given it by what it calls "the best democratic authority," in which thirty-seven are made to appear as Seymour men and thirty-three as Tilden men, giving Mr. Seymour a majority of the delegation. The "democratic authority" which supplied the *Utica Herald* with this estimate is, of course, hostile to Governor Tilden, and both prompter and publisher are willing enough to damage him.

The article touches Governor Seymour's sense of honor so closely that he has felt constrained to write a letter of contradiction, which was printed last evening in the *Utica Observer*, the local democratic organ. We append this letter to the article it contradicts. Mr. Seymour states, of his own knowledge, that many of the delegates said to favor him are earnest supporters of Governor Tilden, and that some of the others would not support himself, even if he were a candidate, which he has no intention of being, as he would not accept a nomination, "even in the improbable event that one should be tendered." It is idle to inquire how the New York delegation would stand if Mr. Seymour should change his purpose. There can be no doubt that a majority of them are now for Tilden, nor that they will adhere to him if he develops strength enough in other States to render his nomination probable. The necessity which Governor Seymour is under of publishing a formal contradiction of such a story and vetoing the efforts of his friends, is a curious and significant indication of the strength of the political undercurrent.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Investigation has reached Wallabout Bay, and is, we hear, to spend many days between those shores and the Astor House. So much the better for the navy and the true interests of the service. It is reported that the investigators are already on the trail of corrupt practices by which the money appropriated for the legitimate administration of the navy has been diverted to the production of political results by uses that were colorably proper; and further, that in our neighborhood also there have been transactions such as the Navy Department might prefer should be kept secret. Admiral Rowan, Captain Temple and Commander Meade have been before the committee, and if these gentlemen have been cognizant of improper practices they have not only given the committee the full benefit of their knowledge, but have been rejoiced at the chance to do so. Honorable gentlemen in the navy and the army alike, when the Secretary above them is a mere politician in a corrupt regime, are often unwilling observers of practices that they cannot approve, but with which they are nevertheless compelled to keep silence by the rules of the service, and on the day when Congress enables them to relieve their minds they are happy. Let us hope the investigation at Brooklyn may be thorough.

DYNAMITE AND NITRO-GLYCERINE.—Some of the newspapers are discussing methods to prevent accidents from the careless or criminal use of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The best way to keep this terrible agent under control is for all factories where it is made to be under government direction and inspection. By this means its sale and manufacture would be under the supervision of the police. No fends like Thomasen could buy the materials for infernal machines. Let the whole business in this country and others be under the control of the government.

Scandals in Politics.

The eagerness with which the republican candidates for the Presidency are striving to cut each other's throats in this preliminary canvass for the Presidency suggests some reflections which may not be inopportune. What is the republican party to gain by demonstrating that all its leaders are scamps? If it can be shown, for instance, that Blaine has been as bad as Colfax in the bond business; that he shared in the plunder of the Treasury by the Pacific railways; that Conkling was engaged in the Emma mine; that Morton was robbing the treasury of Indiana at the time when we thought he was saving the honor of that noble State; that Bristow is a vulgar and thieving claim agent, who has used his place to run jobs through the Treasury—what is the inference, so far as the party is concerned? Namely, that it is altogether corrupt; that the tree from which such fruits can spring is a upas tree, and that it should be cut down as one that cumbereth the ground.

We have always felt that corruption and jobbery are not characteristic of any party; that there are good and bad men in every party, and that jobbery in Washington is a matter of men and not of political organizations. In support of this view it has been seen in every investigation that the disclosures affected democrats and republicans alike. In the *Credit Mobilier* matter the resolution of expulsion of members of the House involved one democrat and one republican. The Belknap business has thus far brought down one republican Secretary of War and one democratic candidate for the Presidency—Mr. Pendleton. The Washington Ring investigation has discovered two democrats in the gang—Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Young, of Georgia. In fact, there has not been an inquiry which has not involved both parties. This is natural so long as human nature is what it is. Men do not steal because they accept the teachings of Jefferson, nor are they honest because they follow the flag of Lincoln.

The charges against Blaine, Morton and Bristow are the unpleasantest features of the canvass. We have studied these charges carefully, and we are surprised that any of them should have a moment's consideration. Mr. Bristow seems to have done his duty in every case where his honor is now impugned. Mr. Morton, so far from deserving censure for his action as Governor of Indiana, where he held the State true to the Union in spite of a copperhead majority which had determined upon stopping all war supplies, deserves lasting renown. This action will be remembered to his honor as one of the brave deeds of the war long after the burning questions of this hour are forgotten. To investigate that would do the democrats about as much good as if they were to investigate the battle of Gettysburg and the capture of Richmond. So far as the charges against Mr. Blaine are concerned we do not see the shadow of evidence upon which to convict him of any dereliction of duty. One man says to another that he heard a third man say that certain bonds were given to Mr. Blaine to buy his influence as Speaker and member of Congress. If evidence like this is to be entertained when the honor of our statesmen is involved there is not a reputation in the country that is safe.

Mr. Morton, Mr. Bristow and Mr. Blaine are gentlemen who belong to the history of the time, men in whose genius and achievements we should all take pride. We may have our own opinions as to their fitness for high place; we may think that Morton is too desperate in his views of many questions to be trusted in the White House; we may think that Bristow is too young and too inconsiderate for the duties of this supreme office; we may feel that Blaine is too much of a trimmer and a politician; but this does not justify us in assuming as a consequence that they are all corrupt, bad, wicked men, who use their offices for personal gain; who are vulgar jobbers; who have forfeited the confidence of the people, and who should be in jail. Let us take some things for granted in dealing with our public officers, and among them this, that when men attain the eminence of Morton, Bristow and Blaine they are not as a general thing corrupt. Until corruption is proven incontestably let us at least give them the benefit of their services and their fame.

Mr. Hallett Kilbourn's Invitation to Congress.

Mr. Hallett Kilbourn did not, as we suggested he might, go into the galleries of the House and smile with complacency upon Mr. Glover and the democratic party, who had put him in prison, but he addressed a letter to the Speaker, in which he took full revenge upon his enemies. He had the honor, he said, to respectfully inform Mr. Kerr that he was out of jail, and that he had vindicated the rights of the abstract American citizen in his own person. More than this, he invited the honorable committee of investigation on the real estate pool to visit his own office and look over the books of the distinguished firm of Kilbourn & Latta. He had but one request to make, and that was that after they had examined the books and thoroughly investigated their contents they would not allow the private transactions of the firm to be published. This stipulation is very much as if Mr. Bingham should invite General Butler to dine with him on condition that he would not take the spoons away in his pockets. But Mr. Kilbourn assures Mr. Kerr of his "highest regard for yourself and respect for the honorable House of Representatives;" so we think the invitation to his office ought to be accepted, the conditions to the contrary notwithstanding. The House laid Mr. Kilbourn's polite letter on the table, but we trust the committee on the real estate pool will treat him with more courtesy. It is to be remembered that the House of Representatives entertained Mr. Kilbourn in the most liberal style. It sent him to jail, it is true; but that offense was amply compensated when it allowed him to eat eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents' worth of victuals a day, and some days to indulge his appetite for Savannah shad, Florida peas, Georgia strawberries, South Carolina lettuce, French wines and illegal brook trout at the cost of twenty-five dollars. This liberal bill of fare was appreciated by Mr. Kilbourn, who, being deprived

of opportunity to take general exercise of the body, developed the maxillary muscles to their extreme extent. The increased strength of his jaw is shown in his powerful letter to Mr. Kerr. Naturally he wishes to make some return. Mr. Glover and the other members of the committee will find a bottle of wine on ice in the back room. They will open the books and the firm will open the champagne. Reciprocity for the magnificent banquets in the jail will be undoubtedly made, and Mr. Kerr, Mr. Glover and the democratic members will be warmly welcomed. They might examine the books first, the bottles afterward. Mr. Kilbourn assures them that there will be "every facility afforded them for a thorough examination of their contents."

The Republican Reform Club and Governor Seymour.

The Republican Reform Club of New York is a new political institution which has its headquarters at No. 39 Union square. Its objects are tersely declared in its address to the people, and we shall state them with still greater brevity. The first reform which they ask all patriotic citizens to unite to achieve is resumption of specie payments. The second is a thorough non-partisan civil service. The third is retrenchment and reduction in the public service. The fourth is "to signalize the opening of the new century of our national existence by having nominated by the republican party for President not a mere political partisan but a statesman of tried character, in sympathy with the best sentiments of the people on all public questions, conversant with the affairs of government, discriminating and independent in the choice of public servants, one who will thoroughly reform the public service, and whose name alone will be a guarantee of official integrity, of wise and prudent administration, and of a fearless enforcement of the laws." All these objects are excellent, and the last is especially important.

The only objection that can be made to this admirable programme of reform is that it is not sufficiently definitive. We do not complain of vagueness in respect to the resumption of specie payments, for the methods of obtaining that are already understood; nor in respect to retrenchment, for the means of effecting that are also clear enough. But when the club speaks of honest, capable and faithful civil service, and of a President who will thoroughly reform the public service, and a statesman of tried character, we feel that something more ought to have been said as to methods, as well as objects, by a body of such influence and power. The true statesmen of the democratic, as well as the republican party, are equally desirous to obtain these ends. Nothing could be stronger than Mr. Seymour's speech at Utica. He said that the great issue now before the people is "Which party shall have the highest aim? which party shall stand upon the highest plane of patriotism? which party shall outstep the other in the great and noble effort to restore, to build up and make our country glorious?" In this speech there was much spirit but little form. The eloquent orator did not indicate with any exactness what modes of reform he wished the democratic party to adopt. It is no clearer than the proclamation of the Republican Reform Club. Everybody wants reform, but we observe with regret that nobody affirms the only methods by which it can be secured.

What has become of the one term amendment to the constitution? The cause of the present degraded condition of our government is the continued personal rule which creates an evil and dangerous ambition. Mr. Seymour alludes to this cause. The Republican Reform Club says the public heart is sickened with the spectacle "of betrayed trusts, of high places sought and held solely for private gain," and it affirms that "it should be made known to self-appointed party managers that their despotic control will no longer be tolerated." But neither the democratic leader nor the republican club have one word to say of the only principle that can take the nation from beneath this despotic control, that can restore to the people the authority these self-appointed politicians have usurped. We shall not repeat our arguments on this question. We shall only say that those who preach reform without proclaiming their faith in its fundamental principle cannot be trusted to secure it. Those republicans are ideal reformers who protest against civil service evils while they propose no plans for their removal, and the root of civil service corruption is, was and ever will be executive ambition. The democratic party advocated the one term amendment in the desperate struggle of 1872, but it has not one word to say for it now. All are silent. None are more utterly dumb than the Presidential candidates. If they will not speak how can we trust them fully? What is the assurance that the successful candidate and the triumphant party will not repeat the policy of Grant and his administration party when they aimed—as some of them still do—to keep the government as a personal possession for indefinite time? There is no security in a promise of reform; the people want the pledge.

What the Cable is Doing.

There are, no doubt, many thousands of people even among those who read the *HERALD* who do not care about the opening of the Paris Salon. What is French art to them or to the world in general, that they should care enough for it to justify a newspaper in spending a large sum of money in transmitting a long despatch by cable, descriptive of its opening? What they want are facts, news, tidings about kings, and ships and the cargoes, and about murders, if any one has been murdered. But still there is a good portion of this community and other communities who feel the deepest interest in events like the opening of the French Salon and the National Academy on Piccadilly. France governs the world in art, as in many other things. We take our fashions from her in this, as in our apparel, our cooking and our wines. No one, we think, will deny this supremacy to the fascinating, peculiar and highly gifted French nation. Consequently all who love art, and who find a new life, as it were, in its revelations, and to whom the world in a small canvas is a world of comfort and beauty and

instruction see in the despatch to the *HERALD* a welcome courtesy. It was for this class that we printed the cable despatch describing the opening of the French Salon, which appeared yesterday.

This is an office which used to be done by ingenious correspondents, who were wont to go from picture to picture and send us the ablest and keenest and most enjoyable criticisms, which were duly printed in time and read with edification by an instructed world. This is all past. Whatever is worth doing in this absorbing era is worth doing at once. We print the news as the sun rises—the news of to-day to-day, and not a fortnight hence. If it is worth while to say anything about a Salon exhibition it is worth while saying it immediately, even if every word must be flashed under the seas for thousands of miles at the cost of so much a word in gold. Elsewhere have we a cable?

The special correspondent was a dear old soul in his way, and his letters were perhaps more eloquent and rhetorical than the terse, thumping sentences which come to us by cable, and sound, in their sharpness and brevity, like so many rifle shots. But he is gone, like the old coachmen of the *Sans Weller* tribe, and we may hear of him in a generation through some ingenious imitator, some Delancey Kane in literature, who will give us an idea of his raciness, his sincerity, his steady-going criticism, his horror of misceellaneous lore. But we have no use for him in this world outside of the monthly magazines. The telegraph has taken his place. The quick eye of the reporter, who can see a point in a flash and embody it in a sentence; the expert finger of the operators who can make his meaning known thousands of miles away through a metal knob—these are the agents to do our present bidding. We have the kindest feelings for the dear old special, and wish him everlasting peace in that heaven to which we trust he has gone with the saints and the fathers. His work in this world is done forever and forever. It was good work in its day—none better.

THE APPOINTMENT "OUTRAGE," which excites so much comment in this State, seems to be copied from some of the "appointments" arranged by the democrats in Georgia and North Carolina when they "rescued" these Commonwealths from radical domination, and was defeated last night in the Assembly.

HUSTER'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL DEFEATED.—Notwithstanding the general expectation that the Husted bill would become a law to-day, we learn that after twelve o'clock last night the measure was brought up in the Assembly and defeated. Our correspondent hints very strongly at the reason why!

AT LAST.—The Police Commissioners are making arrangements to clean the streets. They cannot begin too early, for many parts of the city are dreadfully dirty. The coming summer, it is said, will be remarkable for the cleanliness of the streets, but the public is not ready yet to take the word for the deed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Missouri democrats favor Hendricks.
Senator Blodgett has gone from Georgia to Tennessee, to Cincinnati there is a German quarter called *Trans Bismarck*.

What do the New England dilettanti really know about Bristow?

One hundred and twenty thousand trout have been placed in Lake George.

Nevada Chinamen fill castaway cans with dirt and use them for house pots.

The rage for base ball is confined to the West, St. Louis and Chicago caring most for it.

New Haven is for English and Hartford is for Barnum for United States Senator from Connecticut.

Since the California independents have returned to the republicans fold what has become of Newton Booth's constituency?

The *Troy Times* says that Tilden has been woefully overestimating his strength in New York, and that Seymour has flanked him.

Mr. John W. Forney's new book will be called "A Centennial Commission in Europe," and will appear from the press of Lippincott.

A Baltimore judge decides that a private club is not amenable to the Sunday Liquor law, because it really does not traffic in the intoxicating stuff.

Colonel Forney says that Bristow is "a dull, heavy man, obtuse as a mule, with a thick skull, into which it is necessary to bore before pouring ideas."

To a reporter of a Nevada paper Don Pedro, on his Western journey, said:—"You have a great country, and you are developing it in glorious fashion."

E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the chronic civil service clerk of democratic conventions, will probably serve as clerk of the St. Louis Convention.

California papers, while appreciating Bret Harte's genius, call him snobbish and envious because he shows so much spite against California in his serial novel, "Gabriel Conroy."

When Kilpatrick was in Washington the other day he said that his lecture receipts had nearly doubled since Hill and Blaine brought up the treatment of Union soldiers question in the House.

Ex-Governor Seymour's organ, the *Utica Observer*, was the first paper to remark in significant halloo that the Sage of Deerfield holds "the first place in the affections of the democratic party."

Since the democratic investigating bees are in session the Baltimore *Yeast* advises them to investigate Conkling, in order to discover whether he was really the man who kissed Dr. Mary Walker.

Some of the Western people propose to settle the Indian problem by arming the Utes and sending them to exterminate the Sioux, and then turn over the survivors to the starving Indian agents.

Nelson (Ky.) *Record*.—A young lady in Bardonia told her lover that she liked Shakespeare very much, and that she "read it when it first came out." Then she proceeded to scan a magazine to see what the spring verses were.

Both Senators Sargent and Booth are likely to be delegates from California to the National Republican Convention, and while Mr. Sargent will probably give his first vote for Fremont, Mr. Booth will doubtless give his for Adams.

Mural Halsted, writing with great indignation about the democratic Appropriation bill in the House, says that the notable fact is that it appropriates a heavy sum for Southern rivers and harbors, and he calls upon the Senate to scrutinize the political jobs.

The *La Crosse* (Wis.) Sun describes the adding of Camilla Uno and the performance generally in that town:—"The fiddler Uno more than earned the fiddle. She dug sweet morsels of music out of it, all the way from the wishbone to the part that goes over the fence last. She made it talk Norwegian, and squeezed little notes out of it not bigger than a cambric needle and as smooth as a book agent. But the most agile leg catcher was Sixteen-fingered Jack, the sand-hill crane who knew what the row was about in the ivory, which staggered the piano and caused an exclamation of agony. First knockdown for Jack. He paused a moment and then began putting on blows right and left in such a cruel manner that the spectators came near breaking into the ring. Whoever a key showed its head he